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through the personal losses and hardships attendant upon his career as journalist and politician. The wonderful spirit and intellect of the man made him an unusual leader. Eisner does not exaggerate the influence he had upon all who came in contact with him, nor the influence he had upon the German Reichstag.

The author considers Bismarck and Liebknecht as the two men who best represent the double development of the German Empire. Bismarck of the official politics — Liebknecht of the proletariat. And from 1870 till the time of Bismarck's death, the struggle of parties was often the most intense when the two men were present. Liebknecht was not only an impassioned speaker; he was also a sound reasoner and to be dreaded as an antagonist when political or industrial measures were to be discussed. His simplicity of speech and manner helped to win him the hearts of the people.

Eisner has made the biography a bit too much of a propagandist pamphlet, but perhaps Liebknecht himself would have requested that his activities be merged in a narrative of proletariat development. At any rate we are indebted for the work which allows of a greater knowledge of the life of "Vater Liebknecht" whose casket was followed by one hundred and fifty thousand of Germany's working socialists.

CHARLOTTE TELLER.

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*Domestic Service.* By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. Second edition. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901. 8vo. pp. xv + 358.

THE first edition of Professor Salmon's book marked an era in the study of domestic service. The greatest good that it rendered was to show that there was a problem to be studied — a problem with historical, industrial, and social aspects, calling for investigation and scholarship instead of the snap judgments and superficial remedies which occupied the public mind. The day seemed forever passed when an individual or a group of gossiping neighbors could venture to propose off-hand a solution based solely on personal experience or chance observation. Although there is ground for disappointment on this score, nevertheless in some communities this belief has been justified and the lines along which Professor Salmon indicated that study should proceed have been carefully followed and some noteworthy results have been obtained.

It is a matter of regret that the new edition does not give a more

extended statement of these studies than is contained in the brief footnotes; for it would have been not merely helpful to the householder and investigator as a source of information, but would have given them encouragement to join in further efforts to secure information.

The material added to the new edition consists chiefly of an enlarged bibliography and of a chapter on the conditions of domestic service in European countries. This chapter is of significance and value in showing that the general features of the problem are everywhere the same in spite of popular opinion to the contrary. Such differences as do exist rest on local customs which are rapidly tending toward uniformity in all parts of the world.

Intelligent public interest in the subject is steadily growing. This new edition of the standard work treating of it should find a welcome wherever thoughtful people are considering the best and most practicable influence to be set at work. It will also show that there is no permanent "solution" of the problem—a fact which many people need to be told.

MARION TALBOT.

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*L'Année Coloniale, Première Année, 1899.* Paris: Librairie Charles Talandier.

THE *Colonial Annual* is planned to give an exact account each year of the condition of French colonies. Part I contains a series of papers by experts on colonial topics—among them being one on transportation in Madagascar, one on colonial budgets, and one on the recently established colonial office. Part II discusses each colony in detail, under the heads General Situation, Personnel, Political Situation, Economic Situation, Chief Administrative Acts, List of Publications. The appendix contains the text of the famous treaty of 1899 by which French and British territory in the African Soudan were delimited, and an interesting colonial bibliography for the year.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.